

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

APPORTIONMENT FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

In the House, December 13, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a bill, of which the following is a copy:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That from and after the third of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the number of members of the House of Representatives to be apportioned among the several States shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the present and subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the several States, directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken every ten years, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the aggregate representative population within the several States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; which aggregate population he shall divide by the number two hundred and seventy-five, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, shall be the ratio of apportionment among the several States, under such enumeration; and the Secretary of the Interior shall then proceed in the same manner to ascertain the representative population of each State, by the ratio obtained as above directed; and the product of this last division shall be the number of Representatives apportioned to each State, under the then last enumeration. Provided, That when any State has a fraction above the entire ratio, so large that by being multiplied by the number of sessions in the decennial period—to wit: five—it will produce a ratio equal to one or more Representatives, such additional Representative shall be allotted to the fifth session of the decennial period; if there are two ratios, the Representatives shall be allotted to the fourth and fifth sessions; if three ratios, to the third, fourth, and fifth sessions; and if four ratios, to the second, third, fourth, and fifth sessions, respectively; and said Representatives apportioned on fractions among the several States, shall be chosen in said States by the electors at large. Provided, also, That if after the apportionment of the Representatives of the present or any subsequent census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives assigned by the act of admission to such new State shall be in addition to the number of Representatives herein provided for, which excess of representation, over and above the number created by this act, shall only continue until the succeeding apportionment under the next succeeding census.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the election for Representatives in Congress under this apportionment shall be held at such times and in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the several States, except in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and until Congress shall otherwise direct, every four years thereafter, in which years said election for Representatives shall be held in all the States of the Union on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent any State from providing by law for the holding of elections at any time for the purpose of filling vacancies which may occur in the delegations of the several States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act to which this act is an amendment as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem proper to publish, for the information of the people, and the assistance of the marshals in the discharge of their duties in taking the census, together with such instructions as he may think necessary, shall be published for six consecutive weeks immediately preceding each enumeration, in one or more newspapers in the English, and one in the German language, (if there be one,) in each county in every State and Territory, provided the cost of said publication shall not exceed the usual charge for advertising.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That sections twenty-four and twenty-five of the act providing for the taking of the seventh census, and for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, approved May 23, 1850, to which this act is an amendment, and all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. AND MRS. LINCOLN.—Rev. T. L. Caylor writes to the *Evening Post* concerning an interview with the President elect and his wife, at Chicago. He says: "After seeing how freely the people gathered at Mr. Lincoln's parlor door, and how familiarly they knocked there, I took the liberty of sending my card, and was invited very promptly to his apartments. As soon as I entered, the 'man with the patriarch's name' stood before me—not quite so tall as the Kentucky giant, and not quite so thin as Barnum's live skeleton—but certainly quite tall and lank enough for gracefulness. He does not look like the melancholy prints in the shop windows. Homely as he is, (that is the very word, homely a plain, homespun, home-loving, unpretending character,) his face is not unattractive. His eye is good—his hair close—his voice has a clean cut distinctness, that must make him a pleasant public speaker. His manner is exceedingly genial. He grasped my hand warmly—put me at ease by a cordial recognition, and led me at once to the other side of room, where sat a refined and not unhandsome lady, whom I soon found was 'the little woman down the street' to whom he first made known the news of his nomination last spring. 'Here, my dear, is—' was his homely introduction; and I was domesticated at once. She will do the honors of the White House, I don't doubt gracefully. They seemed a whole-souled, unpretending couple; chatted cordially about churches, pastors, &c., &c., and did not betray the slightest sense of having lost their balance by sudden promotion. Of Mr. Lincoln, the politician, I say nothing; but Lincoln, the man, I was delighted with."

Bloomfield precinct, Scott county, Illinois, is a strong Democratic place. There are about seventy Democrats and three Republicans. The judges in that precinct, at the late election, were all Democrats. Two Democratic clerks were appointed, and neither of them could write. Two more were appointed, and they, too, were unable to write. At this juncture of affairs, Jim Brown, a leading Democrat, known as "Timber Jim," went shouting through the crowd: "Is there a Republican here? Is there a Republican here?" His Democratic friends desired to know what he wanted of a Republican. "Why," said Jim, "I don't want to find anybody that can write, so that we can go on with the election!"

A new religious corporation has been established in Algeria, under the name of "The Ploughing Fathers." These monks have imposed on themselves the task of ploughing successively and gratuitously all the uncultivated portions of the soil of that colony, which they will then make over to the State for the use of emigrants.

Champagne Wines and Brandies.
25 BASKETS HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE.
25 baskets of the celebrated Heidsieck Wine, 12 dozen fine old Champagne Brandy, 12 dozen fine old London Dock Brandy, 8 quarter cases very fine delicate Pale Sherry, imported direct by us.
In store, and for sale by
E. E. WHITE & CO.,
No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between
Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite
Bank of Washington.
dec 15

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.
486.  486.
PAPER HANGINGS,
OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES.
WARRANTED Gold Band Window Shades,
Buff, Green, and Blue Holland Shades, all sizes, made to order.
Also, a handsome assortment of Picture Cord and Tassels, all sizes and colors.
Purchasing for cash, and allowing no old stock to accumulate, persons needing the above goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call.
All work executed and superintended by practical men, who have served a regular apprenticeship at their trade.
Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required.
Please give me a call. Remember the number.
JOHN MARKRITER,
No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above
Nov 26 Old Fellows' Hall.

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURES.
Encourage Home Production.
LAMPBLACK of all qualities, and packed in all of the different styles known to the trade.
ROOFING PITCH & ROOFING FELT,
FOR GRAVEL ROOFS,
And also used for slate and tin roofs. Manufactured and for sale by
H. C. WILSON & CO.,
Twenty-second street and Chesapeake and
Ohio Canal. Office adjoining Bank of
Washington.
Nov 26
J. W. MORSELL,
(Successor to Howell & Morsell.)
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Lamps, Lamp-
Glasses, Varnish, Brushes, and
Window Glass,
323 C street, between Sixth and Seventh.
ARTIST'S materials of every variety. Wicks
of every description. dec 8-11

WINTER FUEL.
ON hand and for sale, at reasonable prices, a
good supply of
Red Ash Coal.
White Ash Coal.
Lykens Valley Coal.
Also, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, and Pine
Wood.
Fuel promptly delivered in any part of the
city.
Fair weight and measure in all cases.
Tenns Cash.
R. W. BUIR,
dec 11—eodt Cor. Seventh st. and Mass. av.

New No. 1 Mess Mackerel
For sale low by
BROWNING & KEATING,
353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.
SHARP'S BREECH-LOADING REPEATER!
WE have sold many dozens of the above
arm, and find they give satisfaction.
They weigh only eight and a half ounces, and
are warranted, at
STEVENS'S
nov 26 Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

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THE BRITISH REVIEWS
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, con-
tinue to publish the following leading British
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3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)
These Periodicals ably represent the three
great political parties of Great Britain—Whig,
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most profound writers on Science, Literature,
Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever
have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters,
being considered indispensable to the scholar
and the professional man, while to the intelli-
gent reader of every class they furnish a more
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Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.
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should always be addressed, post paid, to the
publishers,
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Nov 26 No. 51 Gold street, New York.

Organization of the Departments.
STATE DEPARTMENT.
The whole machinery employed to conduct the
business arising out of our foreign relations with
all the Powers of the world is far more simple
than is generally conceived. The number em-
ployed in the Department of State of the United
States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Sec-
retary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass,) one Assistant
Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton,) one
Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics,
twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Li-
brarian.
Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State
Department has charge of all correspondence
between the Department and other diplomatic
agencies of the United States abroad, and those of
foreign Powers accredited to this Government.
In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the
Department, and communications to commision-
ers under treaties of boundaries, &c., are pre-
pared, copied, and recorded; and all of like char-
acter received are registered and filed, their con-
tents being first entered in an analytic table or
index.
Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of
the correspondence, &c., between the Department
and the consuls and commercial agents of the
United States. In it instructions to those officers,
and answers to their dispatches and to letters
from other persons asking for consular agency,
or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and
recorded.
The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all
correspondence and other matters connected with
accounts relating to any fund with the disburse-
ment of which the Department is charged.
The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such
translations as the Department may require. He
also records the commissions of consuls and vice
consuls, when in English, upon which exequa-
tures are issued.
Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He
makes out and records commissions, letters of
appointment, and nominations to the Senate;
makes out and records exequatures, and records,
when in English, the commissions on which they
are issued. Has charge of the library.
Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge
of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of
Congress, as they are received at the Department
from the President; prepares the authenticated
copies thereof which are called for; prepares for
and superintends their publication, and that of
treaties, when the newspapers and in book form;
attends to their distribution throughout the
United States, and that of all documents and pub-
lications in regard to which this duty is assigned
to the Department; writing and answering all
letters connected therewith. Has charge of all
Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.
Clerk of Territorial Business.—The Seal of the
Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of
the United States and of the Department, and
prepares and attests certificates to papers pre-
sented for authentication; has charge of the Terri-
torial business; immigration and registered sea-
men; records all letters from the Department,
other than the diplomatic and consular.
Clerk of Pardons and Passports.—He prepares
and records pardons and remissions; and regis-
ters and files the petitions and papers on which
they are founded. Makes out and records pas-
ports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other
than diplomatic and consular, received, and of
the disposition made of them; prepares letters
relating to this business.
Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends
the preparation of the Annual Report of the
Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as
required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General
of the United States; A. B. McCalum, Esq., As-
sistant. The ordinary business of this office may be
classified under the following heads:
1. Official opinions on the current business of
the Government, as called for by the President,
by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor
of the Treasury.
2. Examination of the titles of all land pur-
chased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses,
light-houses, and all other public works of the
United States.
3. Applications for pardons in all cases of con-
viction in the courts of the United States.
4. Applications for appointment in all the ju-
dicial and legal business of the Government.
5. The conduct and argument of all suits in
the Supreme Court of the United States in which
the Government is concerned.
6. The supervision of all other suits arising in
any of the Departments, when referred by the
head thereof to the Attorney General.
To these ordinary heads of the business of the
office is added at the present time the direction
of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
Secretary of the Department of the Interior,
Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Missis-
sippi. His clerical force consists of one Chief
Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.), two Disbursing Clerks,
and ten other regular Clerks; and to his su-
pervision and management are committed the fol-
lowing branches of the public service:
1. **The Public Lands.**—The chief of this bu-
reau is called the Commissioner of the General
Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with
the survey, management, and sale of the public
domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether
derived from confirmations of grants made by
former Governments, by sales, donations, or
grants for schools, military bounties, or public
improvements, and likewise the revision of Vir-
ginia military bounty land claims, and the issu-
ing of titles to such claims. The Land Office,
also, audits its own accounts. The present Com-
missioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal
officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also
acts as Commissioner ad interim, Principal Clerk
of Surveys, besides a Draftsman, Assis-
tant Draftsman, and some 150 Clerks of various
grades.
2. **Pensions.**—The present head of this bureau
is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Com-
missioner is charged with the examination and
adjustment of all claims arising under the
various acts of Congress passed by the act of
granting bounty land or pensions for the mili-
tary or naval services in the revolutionary and
subsequent wars in which the United States have
been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John
Robb, Esq.), and a permanent corps, consisting
of some seventy other Clerks.
3. **Indians.**—Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided
with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other sub-
ordinate Clerks.
4. **Patent Office.**—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of
Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this
bureau is committed the execution and perfor-
mance of all "acts and things touching and re-
specting the granting and issuing of patents for
new and useful discoveries, inventions, and im-
provements;" the collection of statistics relat-
ing to agriculture, the collection and distribu-
tion of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It is a
Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commis-
sioner of Patents in the absence of the Commis-
sioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant
Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate
permanent Clerks, besides a considerable num-
ber of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shug-
ert, Esq., Chief Clerk.
An act passed at the last session of Congress
provided that all books, maps, charts, and other
publications, heretofore deposited in the De-
partment of State, according to the laws regulat-
ing copyrights, should be removed to the De-
partment of the Interior, which is charged with
all the duties connected with matters pertaining
to copyright; which duties have been assigned
by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Of-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
The Treasury Department consists of the offices
of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrol-
lers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Au-
ditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house
Board, and Coast Survey.
The following is a brief indication of the duties
of these several offices, and of the force employed
therein, respectively:
Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Sec-
retary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, As-
sistant Secretary; one Engineer, in Charge; one
Architect, and three Draftsmen temporarily
employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Sec-
retary of the Treasury is charged with the general
superintendence of the fiscal transactions of the Gov-
ernment, and of the execution of the laws con-
cerning the commerce and navigation of the
United States. He superintends the survey of the
coast, the Light-house establishments, the marine
hospitals of the United States, and the con-
struction of certain public buildings for custom-
houses and other purposes.
First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Mc-
dill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He pre-
scribes the mode of keeping and rendering ac-
counts for the civil and diplomatic service, as
well as the public lands, and revises and certifies
the balances arising thereon.
Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Cutts, Esq.,
Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes
the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts
of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of
the public service, and revises and certifies the
balances arising thereon.
Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel
Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks.
He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering
the accounts of the customs, revenue, and dis-
bursements, and for the building and repairing
custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the
balances arising thereon.
First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, Esq.,
First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives
and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue
and disbursements, appropriations and expendi-
tures on account of the civil list, and under
private acts of Congress, and reports the balances
to the Commissioner of the Customs and the
First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision
thereon.
Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller,
Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He re-
ceives and adjusts all accounts relating to the
pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well
as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all ac-
counts relating to the Indian department, and
reports the balances to the Second Comptroller,
for his decision thereon.
Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson,
Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks.
He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsis-
tence of the army, fortifications, Military Acad-
emy, military routes, and the Quartermaster's de-
partment, as well as for pensions, claims arising
from military services previous to 1816, and for
his and other property lost in the military
service, under various acts of Congress, and re-
ports the balances to the Second Comptroller,
for his decision thereon.
Fourth Auditor's Office.—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq.,
Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives
and adjusts all accounts for the service of the
Navy Department, and reports the balances to
the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.
Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller,
Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He re-
ceives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic
and similar services performed under the direc-
tion of the State Department, and reports the
balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision
thereon.
Sixth Auditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate,
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office De-
partment, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks.
He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from
the service of the Post Office Department. His
decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in
twelve months to the First Comptroller. He
superintends the collection of all debts due the
Post Office Department, and all penalties and
forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail con-
tractors for failing to do their duty; he directs
suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal,
and takes all such measures as may be author-
ized by law to enforce the prompt payment of
monies due to the Department; instructing Uni-
ted States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all
matters relating thereto; and receives returns
from each term of the United States courts, of the
condition and progress of such suits and legal
proceedings; has charge of all lands and other
property assigned to the United States in pay-
ment of debts due the Post Office Department,
and has power to sell and dispose of the same
for the benefit of the United States.
Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treas-
urer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps
the monies of the United States Department, and
of the act of the depositories created by the
act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the
same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of
the Treasury, countersigned by the First Com-
ptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Post-
master General, and countersigned by the Sixth
Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also
lodges public monies advanced by warrant to
disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon
their checks.
Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register,
and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts
of public receipts and expenditures; receives
the returns and makes out the official statement
of commerce and navigation of the United States;
and receives from the First Comptroller and
Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

for, as belonging most appropriately to this
branch of the service.
Beside these four principal branches of this
new Executive Department, the organic act of
1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Depart-
ment the supervising of the accounts of the Uni-
ted States Marshals and Attorneys, and the
Clerks of the United States Courts, the manage-
ment of the lead and other mines of the United
States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the
United States in the District of Columbia; and
from the State Department the duty of taking
and returning the censuses of the United States,
and of supervising and directing the acts of the
Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospi-
tal, the Insane of the army and navy and of the
District of Columbia is also under the man-
agement of this Department; in addition to
which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of
the Interior is charged with the construction of
the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific
coast.
Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for
keeping and distributing all public documents, all
the books, documents, &c., printed or pre-
pared by the Government," the Annals of Con-
gress, American State Papers, American Ar-
chives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are trans-
ferred to this Department from the State
Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere;
also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-
fifth Congress. These valuable works are dis-
tributed to those who are by law entitled to re-
ceive them, and to such "colleges, public librar-
ies, astronomical, literary and scientific institu-
tions, boards of trade, or public associations,"
as shall be designated by the members of Con-
gress.
The Department requires an additional build-
ing for its accommodation, and the erection of
one has been repeatedly recommended during
the last few years for that purpose. At present,
the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what
is known as "Winder's Building," while the
other branches of the Department, including the
Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent
Office building, the whole of which will be re-
quired at an early day for the use of the Patent
Office, for which it was originally intended.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
The Navy Department consists of the Navy
Secretary, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary
of the Navy has charge of everything connected
with the naval establishment, and the execution
of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him,
under the general direction of the President of
the United States, who, by the Constitution, is
Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.
All instructions to commanders of squadrons
and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers,
commissions of officers both in the navy and
marine corps, appointments of commissioned
and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment
and discharge of seamen, emanate from the
Secretary's Office. All the duties of the different
bureaus are performed under the authority of
the Secretary, and their orders are considered
as emanating from him. The general superin-
tendence of the marine corps forms also a part
of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders
of the commandant of that corps should be ap-
proved by him.
Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.—Com-
modore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four
Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draftsman.
All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, build-
ings and machinery in navy yards, and every-
thing immediately connected with them, are
under the superintendence of this bureau. It is
also charged with the management of the Naval
Asylum.
**Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Re-
pair.**—John Lenthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau,
eight Clerks, and one Draftsman. The office
of the Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Samuel
Archbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who
is assisted by three assistant engineers. This
bureau has charge of the building and repairs of
all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the
providing of all vessels with their equipments,
as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engi-
neer-in-chief superintends the construction of
all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with
the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans
for their construction.
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—B. Bridge,
Paymaster United States Navy, Chief of Bureau,
four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the
navy, and clothing, together with the making of
contracts for furnishing the same, come under
the charge of this bureau.
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt.
Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks,
and one Draftsman. This bureau has charge
of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the man-
ufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder,
shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels
of war, with everything connected therewith. It
also provides them with maps, charts, chronom-
eters, barometers, &c., together with such books
as are furnished ships of war. "The United
States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical
Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy
at Annapolis, are also under the general superin-
tendence of the Chief of this Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William
Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of
Bureau, one Passed Assistant Surgeon United
States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything relat-
ing to medicines and medical stores, treatment
of sick and wounded, and management of hospi-
tals, comes within the superintendence of this
bureau.
WAR DEPARTMENT.
Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. B.
Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Mes-
sengers, and one Laborer. The following bu-
reaux are attached to this Department.
Commanding General's Office.—This office, at
the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott, is
at New York.
Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper,
Adjutant General. Assistants—Major E. D.
Townsend, Major W. A. Nichols, Capt. S. Wil-
liams, and Capt. J. P. Garesche; Judge Advoca-
te, Major John F. Lee; ten Clerks and one
Messenger. In this office are kept all the records
which refer to the personnel of the army, the
rolls, &c. It is here that all military commis-
sions are made out.
Quartermaster General's Office.—Brevet Major
General T. S. Jesup, Quartermaster General.
Assistants—Major E. S. Sibley, Brevet Major H.
C. Wayne, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven
Clerks and one Messenger.
Paymaster General's Office.—Col. B. F. Larned,
Paymaster General, Lieut. Col. T. F. Andrews,
District Paymaster; seven Clerks and one Mes-
senger.
Commissary General's Office.—General George
Gibson, commissary General; Assistant, Capt.
A. E. Shiras; six Clerks and one Messenger.
Surgeon General's Office.—Gen. Thomas Law-
son, Surgeon General; Assistant, Dr. R. C. Wood;
three Clerks and one Messenger.
Engineer Office.—Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Chief
Engineer; Assistant, Captain H. G. Wright; five
Clerks and one Messenger.
Topographical Bureau.—Col. J. J. Abert, Colonel
of the Corps; Assistant, Capt. I. C. Wood-
ruff; five Clerks and one Messenger.
Ordnance Bureau.—Col. H. K. Craig, Colonel
of Ordnance; Assistant, Capt. William Maynard;
eight Clerks and one Messenger.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing
his friends and former customers that he is
engaged in the Boot and Shoe manufacturing
business, with an entire new stock, such as
Melies' French Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Pumps,
&c., with a superior stock of Lemoules' French
Calf-skins, and all other materials for the man-
ufacture of Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes,
purchased for Cash, and will be made up by the
best workmen, and sold at the Lowest Cash
Prices, for Cash only.
To my former patrons, it is useless to say any-
thing of my qualifications for the business I have
again embarked in. To them, and the public
generally, I will only say, I can at all times be
found at home, and ready to wait on them. The
one-price rule will be strictly adhered to. Give
me a call.
JOHN MILLER, Agent,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe-maker, No.
304 Pennsylvania avenue, between the
St. Charles Hotel and Adams's Ex-
press Office, formerly under Brown's
Hotel.
P. S. I have no interest in, or connection with,
any other store than the one I am in, No. 304
Pennsylvania avenue.
J. M.
nov 26

GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE.
I WILL have in store in a day or two Choice
GOSHEN BUTTER and CHEESE, of as fine
quality as can be had, to which I invite the at-
tention of purchasers.
JENSEN B. WILSON,
327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh
streets, south side.
nov 26

the mails, certificates of the service of route
agents, reports of mail failures, applications for
blank registers, and reports of failures, and all
complaints against contractors for irregular or
imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection
Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
The Navy Department consists of the Navy
Secretary, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary
of the Navy has charge of everything connected
with the naval establishment, and the execution
of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him,
under the general direction of the President of
the United States, who, by the Constitution, is
Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.
All instructions to commanders of squadrons
and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers,
commissions of officers both in the navy and
marine corps, appointments of commissioned
and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment
and discharge of seamen, emanate from the
Secretary's Office. All the duties of the different
bureaus are performed under the authority of
the Secretary, and their orders are considered
as emanating from him. The general superin-
tendence of the marine corps forms also a part
of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders
of the commandant of that corps should be ap-
proved by him.
Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.—Com-
modore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four
Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draftsman.
All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, build-
ings and machinery in navy yards, and every-
thing immediately connected with them, are
under the superintendence of this bureau. It is
also charged with the management of the Naval
Asylum.
**Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Re-
pair.**—John Lenthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau,
eight Clerks, and one Draftsman. The office
of the Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Samuel
Archbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who
is assisted by three assistant engineers. This
bureau has charge of the building and repairs of
all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the
providing of all vessels with their equipments,
as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engi-
neer-in-chief superintends the construction of
all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with
the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans
for their construction.
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—B. Bridge,
Paymaster United States Navy, Chief of Bureau,
four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the
navy, and clothing, together with the making of
contracts for furnishing the same, come under
the charge of this bureau.
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt.
Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks,
and one Draftsman. This bureau has charge
of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the man-
ufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder,
shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels
of war, with everything connected therewith. It
also provides them with maps, charts, chronom-
eters, barometers, &c., together with such books
as are furnished ships of war. "The United
States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical
Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy
at Annapolis, are also under the general superin-
tendence of the Chief of this Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William
Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of
Bureau, one Passed Assistant Surgeon United
States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything relat-
ing to medicines and medical stores, treatment
of sick and wounded, and management of hospi-
tals, comes within the superintendence of this
bureau.
WAR DEPARTMENT.
Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. B.
Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Mes-
sengers, and one Laborer. The following bu-
reaux are attached to this Department.
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Ordnance Bureau.—Col. H. K. Craig, Colonel
of Ordnance; Assistant, Capt. William Maynard;
eight Clerks and one Messenger.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The
direction and management of the Post Office De-
partment are assigned by the Constitution and
laws to the Postmaster General. That its busi-
ness may be the more conveniently arranged and
conducted, several bureaus, as follows: The Ap-
pointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant
Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in
charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third
Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspect-
ion Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.
Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First
Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen
Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions
which relate to the establishment and discon-
tinuance of post offices, changes of sites and
names, appointment and removal of postmasters,
and route and local agents, as also the giving
of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are
furnished with marking and rating stamps and
letter balances by this bureau, which is charged
also with providing blanks and stationery for
the use of the Department, and with the superin-
tendence of the several agencies established for
supplying postmasters with blanks. To this
bureau is likewise assigned the supervision